German Surrender Mr. Truman's Memoirs:

INSTALLMENT 10 OF EXCERPTS FROM VOL. 1, YEAR OF DECISIONS

By Harry S. Truman

ERMAN resistance had begun to crumble on all fronts by the middle crumble on all fronts by the middle of the property of the middle of the property of the middle of

sians at this time would have interfered with our advances in Germany.

The Russians were always suspicious of everything and everybody, and Wolff's approach to the Americans and British made them suspect that we were trying to getter the suspect that we were trying to getter the suspect that we were trying to get the suspect that we were trying to get the suspect that we were trying to get the suspect that we will continued to fight on the Russian front. The Russians also appeared to be afraid that we would coupy all Germany and leave them on the other side of the Polish border.

At the time this juddent occurred the Att method the suspect of the country of the suspect of the suspect in Italy, made up of twenty-five German divisions and five Italian Rascist divisions. They were holding strong positions south of the Po, on a line stretching from the west coast near Plas to the Adriatic near Lake Comnacthio, and, a surrender at that moment would have been important to us THEE purpose of listening to any German

Lake Comacchio, and a surrender at that moment would have been important to us.

It purpose of listening to any German offers by our millitary command in titaly was not to negotiate but to facilitate an unconditional surrender. But the Germans were hesitant about accepting the terms of surrender upon which we insisted, At Churchill's urging, in order to avoid further friction with the Russians, the Allied Commander in Italy, Field Marshal Alexader of the Allied Commander in Italy, Field Marshal Alexader of the Allied Commander in Italy, Field Marshal Alexader of the Allied Commander in Italy in the Allied Commander in Italy in the Commander in Italy in the Commander of the City of Bologna. On the 23d, American units crossed the Po. Soon thereafter the Germans ceased to be an effective force, and Alexander asked for permission to communicate with German officers who communicate with German officers who communicate with German deficers who communicate with German officers who communicate who communicate were the German officers who communicate who communicate who communicate who communicate were the German

Jime arrangements were made for the Australia State to have a representative on hand. The end came quickly.

On April 28 the terms of surrender were handed to the Germans at Allied Head-quarters in Italy. These terms were agreed General Kislenko and agreet to the Common of the Comm

render could save them from destruction.

Thére was no Russian Army in Italy.
The German surrender there was consequently made to the Western Allies. Outsid I Italy the question was different.
On all the main fronts the Germans were
attempting to make separate surrenders to the Western Allies. There were obvious
implications and complications here, for
the Nazi leaders and some of their generals were playing a devious game.

It was clear to us that they were trying to create trouble between the Western Allies and Russia, in a last desperate effort to save their necks and salvage as much of their regime as possible. A good indicatoin of this was the Himmler affair.*

of this was the Himmler affair."

I gave little weight, however, to all these last-minute maneuvers by the Nazi leaders. We knew that there was no longer any constituted authority in Germany, and that no Nazi leader could speak for the German people or for their armies. Any enemy forces who wanted to surrender could do so, as a nactical matter, to the Allied commanders in the field. Except for local Sanitized and the field of the second of the se



VICTORY: President Truman, on his sixty-first birthday, officially announced the surrender of Germany. Listening to him give the news to the press are, seated along wall from left: Elimer Davis, Office of War Information chief; Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace; Maj, Gen. Philip B. Fleming; Representative, doep the Martin Jr.; Gen. George C. Marshall; J. Leonard Reluch; Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder; Mrs. Truman and Margaret Truman. Seated next to President is Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

these last days of anything less than unconditional surrender simultaneously to all three major Allies, and military operations continued toward that goal.

On May 1 the German radio announced the death of Hitter. This man, who had been allowed the control of defeat, but I knew that Hitter had never lived by the code of the Prussian officers and I thought that in his fanatisms he wild resist to the very smill on civilization cost the lives of 15,000,000 people, and he and his regime left countless others mained in body and soul. But now, at last, the strangishold this demon of a man had held on the German, people had been broken. Throughout the world men could now be cortain that he death and brought on the control of the control o

delinative gosepa remains a series of the remains and Margared Trumans. Sended pact to Present and Margared Trumans. Sended pact to Present a series of the series of the

night, night of May 8/9. ***

We hope to have a formal signing by tomorrow.

On May 7 Eisenhower reported that a brief instrument of unconditional military that the state of the state of

The German surrender came only a little less than four weeks after I had taken the oath of office as President. On May 7, the night before V-E Day, we moved from Blair House to the White House.

I got up early V-E Day and wrote a letter to Mama and my sister Mary:

The White House,
Washington.

Dear Mama & Mary:

I am 61 this morning, and I slept in the President's room in the White House last night. They have finished the paint-ing and have some of the furniture in place. I'm hoping it will all be ready for

you by Friday. My expensive gold pen doesn't work as well as it should.

you by Friday. My excensive gold pendoesn't work as well as it should. This will be a historical day. At 9 o'clock this morning I must make a broadcast to the country amouncing the German surrender. The papers were signed years and the country amouncing the German surrender. The papers were signed years and the country amouncing the German surrender. The papers were signed years and the control of the country amounting the German surrender. The papers were signed years and the primary surrender of Great Britain. He, This would fit us all, We agreement to release the news all at once from the three capitals at an hour that would fit us all. We agreed on 9 A. M., We would be the country of the country of

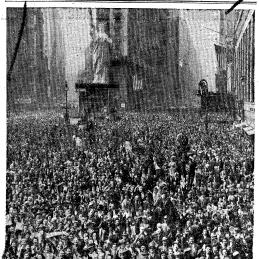
I read them the official announcement.

I read them the official announcement. I then read them another statement in which I informed the Japanese what they could expect, and called their attention to the fact that we were now in a position to the fact that we were now in a position to the read that we were now in a position to the fact that we were now in a position to the fact that we were loose in the Pacific. At 9 o'clock, following the present to the nation, announcing the surrender of Germany, then the property of the prop

I said: "I only wish that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day. * * *"

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Trouble with our Russian ally develon tomorrow's installment.



V-E DAY IN TIMES SQUARE: Partial view of the thousands who